

Stand in Your Vote

In the director's ballot to determine how the people of Texas stand, a large number of ballots have been secured and the figures are interesting. The first count will be made Saturday and the figures announced in the Sunday Gazette.

Sale of 26 Lots of Ladies' Waists on Saturday at 1-2 Price.

We have negotiated the purchase from a foremost New York manufacturer all the stock on hand of 26 of their best selling numbers of waists and will put them on sale Saturday morning at one-half the dollar. Some of the lots are not very large, therefore as many as can be secured on hand early in the day.

Saturday Ladies' house waists, ranging in price from \$2.75, at half.

RYSMITH AND CO.

HOW DO THE PEOPLE STAND?

The principles and platform of the candidates are being discussed in the newspapers and their candidates are being discussed in the newspapers. The Gazette intends to ascertain the people of Texas stand on live issues and in reference to the candidates for office. We will not only give the names and addresses for that purpose, but will go directly to the source to know how you stand.

Gazette Ballot.

Vote for the name of the candidate for whom you do not wish to vote, as with an ordinary election ballot, also the platform plank to which you are opposed.

For United States Senator,

James C. McCall.

For Governor,

John H. Reagan.

For Attorney General,

Charles A. Culbertson.

For Comptroller,

John H. McCall.

For Platform

To free silver coinage.

To limit the silver coinage.

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THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

VOL. XVIII--NO. 183.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LONGVIEW ROBBERY

The Posse Believed to Have the Gang Surrounded.

EXCITEMENT RUNS HIGH.

Belief That One of the Party Is Wounded.

In the Haste to Get Away They Drop a Portion of the Plunder—A Special Train With Additional Men Started Out Last Night.

Longview, Tex., May 24.—The bank robbery here yesterday, which was one of the most daring and cruel ever known, has thrown this place into a fever of excitement and business is almost entirely suspended, while armed men scour the woods in hopes of finding the three remaining robbers. It is now pretty well known who all the robbers are and that they got \$2800, of which \$1400 was unclaimed Longview bank notes. The robber who was killed by Deputy Will Stevens was named George Bennett, who had last fall married a young lady of good family, living two miles from here, but soon left her and took one of the old man's horses, which he never returned. When his body was discovered and searched he had a pistol and belt of ammunition and a scrap of paper with a diagram of the bank and some mysterious figures which have not been solved.

The body of the man who was killed by Deputy Will Stevens was found in the alley after the officers had searched him a rush was made for mountains, and soon his hair, which was long and curly, was cut off and his boots cut to pieces and much of his clothes torn off. Finally some boys got a rope and tied it around his neck and dragged his body through the public square and hung it up for public inspection, so all could see him, but the mayor ordered it taken down and put in a coffin. In the meantime the popular saloon keepers, McQueen and George Buckingham, were writhing in great agony in J. B. Munter's garage, and at 5 o'clock the soul of George Buckingham passed away. McQueen's wounds are considered fatal, though he may recover. Bruce Matt Munkler, who was shot at the very first of the battle, is not fatally wounded unless complications set in.

Charles Learned was running from the court-house towards the bank and was shot in the leg, necessitating amputation, while T. C. Summers, a farmer, was shot in the hand, a blackaway. He was walking to the front of the barber shop when the robbers called to him to go back and when he did in the hand, causing a very painful wound.

One Handed Wounded.

Jim Jones and his brother, Will Jones, were the two who entered the front of the bank and got the money, and it is known Jim Jones is wounded in the face and hip, and that he could hardly travel, after saying he could not go any further. This man married a respectable girl in Beckville last fall and later said he was going to Mexico. The description of Will Jones has not been furnished the officers. The remaining of the quartette is a man who represented himself to a horse dealer here as a physician and stock owner in an adjoining county. The horse dealer sold him a horse upon his representations, but, being suspicious, wrote the sheriff of the county in question and received an unfavorable reply. The horse was taken from him. This man, in company with the dead robber, was seen two weeks ago in Marshall taking a mental diagram of a Marshall bank near the postoffice and suspicion was then directed towards the couple.

When the robbers rode out of town they were fired on several times by citizens who had left the square and took their stand at their homes. One of the robbers' horses jumped to one side when shot and caused the robber to drop the bank president's and cashier's watch and three \$5 notes. He showed that he had been shot in the face and the leg by blood stains, but he was held up between the two other robbers. Many bullets struck the store houses and the court-house, where district court was in session, and it is a great wonder that more people were not killed. For the robbers fired at officers time and again, succeeding only in hitting City Marshal Munkler, while Deputy Will Stevens and John Howard exchanged shots at short range, the officers using pistols, while the desperado used their Winchester.

The latest is to the effect that the hiding place of the robbers has been discovered and a guide is now leading a large posse to the scene, where killing or a capture will surely follow, for the posse are determined not, while the posse which have trailed them are men of known courage.

Have Them Surrounded.

The bank has offered a reward of \$200 for the capture of each one and this has been supplemented by the citizens by \$200 more, and the governor has requested to offer the usual reward, which will make the capture quite profitable.

There is a posse out from Gilmer.

Mr. Pleasant, Pittsburg, Marshal, Gladewater, Hattiesville and Tyler, and it seems impossible for them to escape unless they are assisted by some of the friends in the country, which is not believed, as most of them have but few known friends.

This evening the intelligence reached here that the first posse in pursuit of the bank robbers had them surrounded near Avinger, on the East Line railroad, about eighteen miles from Jefferson. The effect was electrical. Citizens flocked to the telegraph office and excitement and anxiety ran high until it was decided to ask for a special to go to Jefferson, which had been promised our officers by Superintendent Price. At 8:30 thirty-five well armed men were flying on the Texas and Pacific to Jefferson, where the East Line had an engine ready to take the posse to Avinger by 9 p. m. The posse was reinforced at Marshall with twenty-five Winchester and eight men.

Near Avinger.

Special Dispatch. Dargensville, Tex., May 24.—News reached here today that the Longview bank robbers were surrounded near Avinger, a few miles east of here. Sheriff High, with a posse from Pittsburg, went down this evening to join the posse at Avinger.

RANSOM FORCES DEFEATED.

The Telegraphers Sent H. B. Brown—Chief's Report.

By Associated Press. Denver, Col., May 24.—The railroad telegraphers convention today by a vote of 76 to 22 decided to send D. B. Brown of Buffalo, manager of the campaign of Thomas H. McMahon, for the position of grand chief. This is regarded as a victory for the anti-Ramsay forces. Grand Chief Ramsay, previously in the session presented his annual report. He congratulated the order in having obtained from railroad during the past year thirty-four wage schedules. The membership of the order had decreased, but a critical period in its history had been passed. There was now a revival of interest and the membership was likely to increase rapidly. The grand chief reviewed in detail the grievances adjusted during the year. He reported that he arrested the charter of Omaha division No. 2 because of the publication by it of a paper called the War, which belittled the grand officers and injured the order. This matter, he said, was now before the convention, and it would have to pass judgment. The grand chief opposed state division of the order as he favored state organization. He also favored federation. Changes in the by-laws agreed upon by the grand officers of various railway organizations were recommended for passage. Mr. Ramsay told in full the story of his indictment and acquittal on charge of having conspired to cut the wires of the Cedar Rapids railroad, with which the order was having trouble.

The Fourth Day.

Special Dispatch. Denver, Col., May 24.—The fourth day of the fifth annual convention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers was called to order this morning at 9 o'clock, and after seating Dr. C. C. Brown of Buffalo, the last delegate whose seat was contested, the fourth order of business was reached under the head of roll call of officers and delegates. This roll call showed 123 members of the convention entitled to a vote and voice in its proceedings. The morning hours were occupied in listening to the reports of the grand officers. A copy of them will be sent to each member of the order in good standing, together with a report of the proceedings of the convention. A session will be held tonight, and the arrest of the Omaha charter, together with all matters bearing on that subject, will be thoroughly discussed.

THE MYSTERY DEEPENS.

The Death of Lizzie Holloway Still Unexplained.

By Associated Press. Bordentown, N. J., May 24.—Late developments only serve to deepen the mystery surrounding the case of Lizzie Holloway, who died today from the effects of two heavy blows on the head, inflicted while she was asleep in her room. By the autopsy performed this afternoon a motive for the murder of the girl was discovered. The skull was found to have been fractured and death had resulted from the blows. A further examination revealed the fact that the girl was pregnant and that she had been in that condition for some time.

So far the police have not been able to find any evidence of the guilt of William Massey, whom they arrested last night in connection with the case. The case itself is very mysterious one and there are now a number of conflicting theories in regard to it. Massey, when examined by the police authorities today stated that he was in the house at the time the murder was committed, but he had seen no one or heard no one. The police arrived at the conclusion that it would have been impossible for any one to commit the murder without being spotted with blood. A search of the premises' room in the Holloway house led to the discovery of nothing but a handle of a hammer, to which they attach no importance. They believe that if they can find the man who is responsible for the murder of the girl they will have the man who committed the murder.

Cattleman vs. Sheepman.

By Associated Press. Newmarket, Cal., May 24.—As a result of the fight between the sheep owners and the ranchmen in the plateau valley Dan McCarthy, a prominent ranchman, was shot from a ambush and has since died from the wound.

The cattlemen are gathering, and are determined to clear out the sheep and owners at once, with the probability of more than one man being found at the rope's end before the trouble is closed.

WOULDN'T GIVE UP.

Newspaper Correspondents Before the Committee.

REFUSE TO GIVE NAMES.

Senators Unable to Get at the Source.

The Correspondents Decline to Tell Where They Got Important Information Touching the Alleged Senatorial Bribery.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 24.—The senate bribery investigation committee today began the inquiry into the connection of the sugar trust with the tariff legislation. J. J. Edwards, the author of the "Edwards" letter in the Philadelphia Press, was before the committee for several hours. Owing to the fact that the committee set behind closed doors and the additional fact that after emerging from the committee room Mr. Edwards was unwilling to discuss the proceedings, details of the inquiry cannot be had. It is known, however, that Mr. Edwards presented a written memorandum, giving some of the sources of the information contained in his letter and stating that he could not give his authority in other cases and why he could not. He declined to state his authority for the information contained in his letter, to the effect that Secretary Carlisle had appeared before the tariff sub-committee, consisting of Senators Jones, Vest and Mills, before the original senate bill was reported and had boasted that sugar was given protection because of the party plagues made previous to election, or for the statement that Mr. Carlisle had himself revised and written the sugar schedule.

Large Campaign Fee.

This schedule as prepared by Mr. Carlisle is still in existence and might be obtained. The fact could be definitely ascertained by summoning members of the finance committee. Other statements in the letter, the authority for which Mr. Edwards declined to give, were those that \$100,000 was the amount contributed by the sugar trust to the Democratic campaign fund in 1892, and that a member of the firm of Moore & Schley, who he said in his letter were Ramsey Bros's brokers, had been in possession of the latest amendment which had been agreed upon to the tariff bill before the time when Senator Voorhees still insisted on the floor of the senate that no amendments had been agreed to. It was his information that this firm had a representative in Washington who was the man to whom the amendments were handed. He could not recall the man's name, but suggested that it would be a comparatively easy matter for the committee to establish his identity.

The Sugar Trust.

With reference to the contribution of a half million dollars to the campaign fund in the last presidential election, Mr. Edwards said that it would be a breach of faith to reveal the name of his authority. He also stated that it was his information that this money had not been contributed directly to the national committee, but has been given to other organizations which it was understood the money would be used in ways to result to the benefit of the national campaign. Mr. Edwards said he had no such had made the contribution. It may have been made by through individual members of this text with the understanding that in case of Democratic success the trust should be protected against dismantling legislation. He insisted to support this information a statement made by Governor Waller of Connecticut before an investigating committee in that state in which he said wealthy men of New York had contributed \$100,000 toward Democratic success in Connecticut.

Corruption Corrupted Candor.

Mr. Edwards said it was information that half of this amount had been contributed to Mr. Havemeyer and the other half had been contributed by E. C. Benedict. In a case of Colorado, which had been testified in his letter had been such for the Populists by the aid of money thus obtained, he said that it was notorious fact that leading members of the Democratic party in Colorado had been in consultation with the wily Democrats of New York prior to the elections.

Mr. Edwards said that if first information as to the history of the sugar trust in politics had been to him in the spring of 1892, when had contributed \$10,000 to the use of the "Anti-Snappers" in New York and but he had thought comparatively little of this until he had heard of the larger donation in the fall of that year. His first information of Mr. Havemeyer's interest in tariff legislation had been received from an interview with that gentleman published in the Brooklyn Eagle as early as the 20th of Jan-

nary, in which he had said that the tariff bill would be looked after when it should reach the senate.

Not Without Friends.

"We are not without influence in the senate," Mr. Havemeyer was represented to have said. "We are not impotent there."

Mr. Edwards also said that Harper's Weekly, of which ex-Secretary of the Interior Richard was editor, had asserted that the sugar trust was not without friends in the cabinet and in congress, and he said that he had obtained his information about the reported meeting of Mr. Havemeyer with Senators Bruce and Smith at the Arlington hotel in this city from newspaper publications. With reference to the speculation of senators in the stock of the sugar trust he said that it was a matter of common report in New York that four or five senators had engaged in this speculation, but he said owing to the fact that their dealings came under the class known as privileged puts and calls there was no record kept of them, and the fact of their transactions would be difficult to prove. He suggested that Messrs. Havemeyer, John E. Beecher, ex-Congressman Leffevre, Colonel Meyer, H. L. Toorrell and Mr. Reed be summoned as men who would be able to throw light on the operations of the sugar trust.

Demanded His Authority.

The afternoon session was brought to a sudden halt by the committee's demanding that Mr. Edwards give his authority for the statements made by his testimony concerning Secretary Carlisle's interview with the sub-committee of the finance committee, and the committee's drafting the sugar schedule. This Mr. Edwards declined to do, and the committee insisting, he asked to be allowed to consult his attorney, Judge Dittchenberger, who was in the city. The request was granted and the committee took another recess while Mr. Edwards went in search of his lawyer. Mr. Edwards returned in the committee room after an absence of an hour accompanied by his lawyer. After a brief conference the committee decided to postpone further consideration of the question until Mr. Edwards from divulging his authority for certain of his statements until it should be allowed Judge Dittchenberger to consult the authorities hearing upon the case.

Another Correspondent Called.

John Shriver, the Washington correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, was summoned in regard to a dispatch which appeared in his paper on May 15 stating that an interview between certain United States senators and members of the sugar trust had been overheard by a wire manufacturer who occupied the adjoining room. Mr. Shriver was asked the name of his authority and also the name of the wire manufacturer mentioned. Mr. Shriver said the story had been given him by a congressman, but he declined either to give his name or the name of the wire manufacturer, his reasons being that the congressman, while he gave him the story for publication, did not wish to be brought into the scandal or be called upon to testify, and had made witness promise not to reveal his name. Mr. Shriver said that the wire manufacturer on the morning after the conference met the congressman and seemed in an excited state of mind. He slipped the congressman on the shoulder and remarked that now he was certain the Wilson bill would never pass, because the night before he had scribbled a room next to that occupied by some sugar men, and he had overheard enough of the conversation to lead him to believe that the tariff bill was dead.

Couldn't Get at Him.

The wire manufacturer also stated that several senators were in the room with the sugar men and he had recognized them by their voices. He likewise volunteered the information that after the discussion became so loud he was unable to sleep and was therefore kept awake and was obliged to hear all that was said.

Mr. Shriver stated that he had no personal objections whatever to giving the names of the speakers. The committee excused Mr. Shriver after a brief effort to arrive at the source of his information, until 10 o'clock tomorrow, informing him that he could take the time in the interim to consult the congressman who had given him the information, and also a lawyer as to his liability in case he should persist in demanding to reveal the authority for his publication.

Wouldn't Give the Names.

After Mr. Shriver was excused, Mr. Harry W. Walker, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was called and asked to state where he had obtained the information published by him in a dispatch in which he had stated that a prominent member of the cabinet had intimated that the president himself had confessed that the Democratic party was under obligations in the sugar trust. Mr. Walker also confirmed Mr. Shriver's story about the occurrence at the Arlington hotel between members of the sugar trust and certain United States senators, saying he had also received his information from a member of the house. Like Mr. Shriver, he declined to give the name of the congressman who had given him the information.

Talking the Prices.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 24.—The directors of the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' company have decided after long experiment to adopt the Japanese discovery known as the Takanine process for making whiskey. President Greenleaf estimates the saving by the process to be about 10 cents on a bushel of grain and says that a better product is the result.

RIOTS AND DEATH.

Desperate Conflict in the Coko Regions.

MANY DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Missouri Miners Nearly Sack Leavenworth, Kas.

Thousands of Citizens Turn Out Determined to Meet the Strikers. Another Set of Miners in Illinois Demolish Property.

By Associated Press.

Uniontown, Pa., May 24.—The long threatened attack by striking miners on the pits of the Washington Coal and Coke company at Ritchie Hollow, in the fourth pool district on the Monongahela river, was made this morning. Involving another of the grim tragedies that characterize the irreconcilable conflict. The fight was one of the fiercest in the history of the mining troubles in Western Pennsylvania, and in the section where it occurred as well as throughout the whole coke region. The situation has been developed in one of the most intense excitement and dead uncertainty. Tonight four strikers were lying dead and double that number were badly wounded, some of them mortally. Thomas Keenan, of Wood's Run, is the only American killed in the encounter with the deputies. The other dead men are Irish.

The Wounded Hidden.

The wounded men who fell under the first volley from the deputies were taken off the field by the retreating strikers, and even now the actual number of wounded is not definitely known, their friends having the strongest motive for concealing them. It is perhaps too soon to attempt to apportion the responsibility for the killings. In the mass of confused and contradictory statements there is testimony to show that the strikers, while threatening an attack, had committed no overt act of lawlessness beyond the possible offense of unlawful assembly; that the deputies fired on them absolutely without provocation, that would warrant the use of deadly weapons, and that some of the killings were particularly cruel and unjustifiable.

Strikers Furnish the Dead.

There is equally abundant testimony to show that the deputies simply defended themselves and their charge from the rushing assault of an armed and blood-thirsty mob. The strikers furnished all the dead men, and a deputy was fatally hurt, and only three of them wounded. The fight occurred at daybreak in the public roadway leading to the Ritchie Hollow plant. Two thousand strikers, after camping near the works all night, came out there to intercept the men on their way to work to induce them to come out and help win the strike. A few of them carried Winchester rifles fully fifty others were armed with shotguns, muskeel loading rifles and revolvers.

Shot to Kill.

Because of their threatened demonstrations, and the fact that they had given notice to the company that they had come to drive off the deputies if necessary, there were half cartridges in the Winchester carried by the guards, and the entire outfit at the works was in general readiness to receive the raiders. The deputies had specific orders, and it is admitted that the company had conveyed to them directions to shoot to kill.

Many Strikers Arrested.

Sixty-six of the strikers were placed under arrest and taken back to the company's ground, where they were closely guarded during the remainder of the day. The whole lot of them were later placed in box cars, which were closely nailed up and kept there until this evening, when they were brought to the jail in charge of twenty-five deputies. The men arrested are nearly all naturalized citizens, intelligent looking and several of them are known to be men of influence and good reputation in the fourth pool district. The situation at the mines tonight is alarming and more serious trouble is expected within the next twenty-four hours.

Won't Claim Their Dead.

Reports from there late tonight are to the effect that 2000 strikers from the lower and of the fourth pool were marching on Ritchie Hollow, through the works regardless of consequences.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Cleburne Herald. The Fort Worth Semi-Weekly Gazette is now offered at 50 cents a week. It is a new paper, and has been greatly improved in many respects under the new management, and to those who want good reading matter, and plenty of it, at a low rate, we recommend the Gazette. Send the Semi-Weekly to an acquaintance outside of Texas as an investment for the good of the state.

But these reports have not been verified. Some of the dead except Keenan have been identified. It is impossible to learn about the others that are dead. Fear mutes the survivors and hush the lips of even the children of friends of the men in the fight. They will not even claim their dead and nobody has come forward to speak for the remains of the poor fellows who are lying where they fell. John Troy, of Fayette City, was badly wounded and will die. He is a prominent citizen of that place and was formerly a school director.

MINERS GET DESPERATE.

They Demolish Mine Machinery and Other Property.

By Associated Press. Centralia, Ill., May 24.—About 500 striking miners from Danville and the St. John's mine arrived in this city today on an Illinois Central freight train and proceeded to the Big Four mine, operated by Pottinger & Davis, in the northern limits of the city. They demolished considerable of the machinery and filled the shaft with about fifteen feet of debris, dump carts and other loose material about the mine. Every glass and much in the building was smashed. The total damage to the property is estimated at \$2000.

The Big Four mine has for the past three days been running with about thirty men, and yesterday they refused to come out at the request of the local committee.

After the strikers had completed their work of destruction they left the city and two miles north separated in two gangs, one party going to Randow and the other to Odell. The mines are running at Odell, and it was expected that the destruction of property would follow their arrival there. Sheriff Helms swore in 125 deputies and, after among them, chartered a train and started to Randow, where the first gang was overhauled, all headed for Odell. The train was quickly transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio track and the deputies soon reached Odell in advance of both branches of the mob. The strikers were surrounded and a few shots fired, but no harm done. A party of the mob surrendered and the remainder fled. About thirty men were arrested and brought here. This evening twenty more were brought in and all are now locked in the city hall. Threats have been made that the prisoners will be released tonight, and the city authorities have sworn in a large force of extra police to assist the deputies to guard the peace of the city.

RIOTOUS MINERS.

Great Excitement Created in Leavenworth, Kas.

By Associated Press.

Leavenworth, Kas., May 24.—Capt. Bruce Ryan, of Napoleon, Mo., and one hundred of his striking miners were marched through this city at 5:30 this afternoon in charge of Sheriff Holthornberger, and hundreds of citizens and compelled to cross over the new steel bridge into Missouri from whence they came. The rest of the mob gave up the invasion at Mallard, twelve miles south of this city and are retreating their steps in Kansas City.

At 4:30 a message from Lansing announced their coming. As previously arranged, the courthouse bell began tolling and within ten minutes fully 3000 men, prominent citizens and merchants among them, and most of them armed, gathered around the courthouse, nearly all volunteers, and a company was at once organized and sent to reinforce sheriff. A few minutes after 5 o'clock the strikers, led by the sheriff in a carriage, deputies on horseback and hundreds of citizens on foot and followed by supply wagons and many other business and laboring men with the Sheriff's rifle, heavily armed, bristling up the rear, marched through the business portion of the city and on to the new bridge. They are camped on the Missouri side tonight and will depart for their homes in the morning.

FIVE WERE WOUNDED.

Governor Asked to Call Out the Troops—Desperate Fight.

By Associated Press.

Laurel, Ill., May 24.—A mob of 1000 coal strikers, some of them English speaking, raided the shaft of the Laurel Carbon Coal company here this evening and in a conflict with the sheriff and his deputies five strikers, Sheriff Taylor and Deputy Sheriff Tom Holthorn and John Drey were painfully wounded. The mob closed in on the officers and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. Three men were arrested, but one of them was released on the men threatening to tear down the jail and burn the city hall. The situation is alarming and the governor has been telegraphed with a request for state aid.

H. M. Williams Arrested.

Special Dispatch.

Galveston, Tex., May 24.—Robert M. Williams, alias J. N. Talbot, was arrested today, charged with passing a number of bogus money orders on Wells-Fargo company's express. Williams' name from San Antonio. His prospects are gloomy.

The Tariff Fight

is now on in the Senate. No matter what the outcome be, we cannot offer better values than the Suits displayed by us at

\$10.00 A SUIT.

A & L. AUGUST, Leading Clothiers.

Have you Been to the Great
CUT PRICE SALE
—AT—
BUTTSBROS?